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On the Bay.  
The Hawaiian had their Senior and Junior crews out yesterday afternoon and also a large crew. In the Senior boat were Messrs. Jarret, Honear, Waterhouse and Rhodes.  
The Lethian practiced yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. 'Tis hard to get a line on such very early birds.  
There was good mullet fishing off the end of the marine railway yesterday. The fish bit greedily at bread and quite a number took a trip overland.

WAS MURDER PREMEDITATED?

Barney Threatened He Would "Fix" Lorbeer.

WITNESSES SAY SO AT THE INQUEST

Yardmaster's Slayer Showed His Gun and Promised Vengeance.

The coroner's jury impaneled to hold an inquest over the body of John W. Lorbeer, late yardmaster for the O. R. & L. Co., rendered the following verdict yesterday afternoon at the Deputy Sheriff's office: "We find that John W. Lorbeer came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 13th day of August, 1900, from shock and hemorrhage caused by gunshot wounds, the result of bullets discharged from a revolver held in the hands of one Samuel Barney."

The jury members were: J. Oswald Lutted, Wm. C. King, H. J. Mossman, M. S. Levi, B. Lemon and J. Hills.

At the coroner's inquest held yesterday afternoon over the body of John W. Lorbeer, who was killed on Sunday by Samuel Barney, the preponderance of the evidence of the witnesses who saw the shooting was to the effect that Barney premeditated the affair, having said on two or three occasions during last week, including Saturday night, that he would "fix" Lorbeer for "lording it" over him.

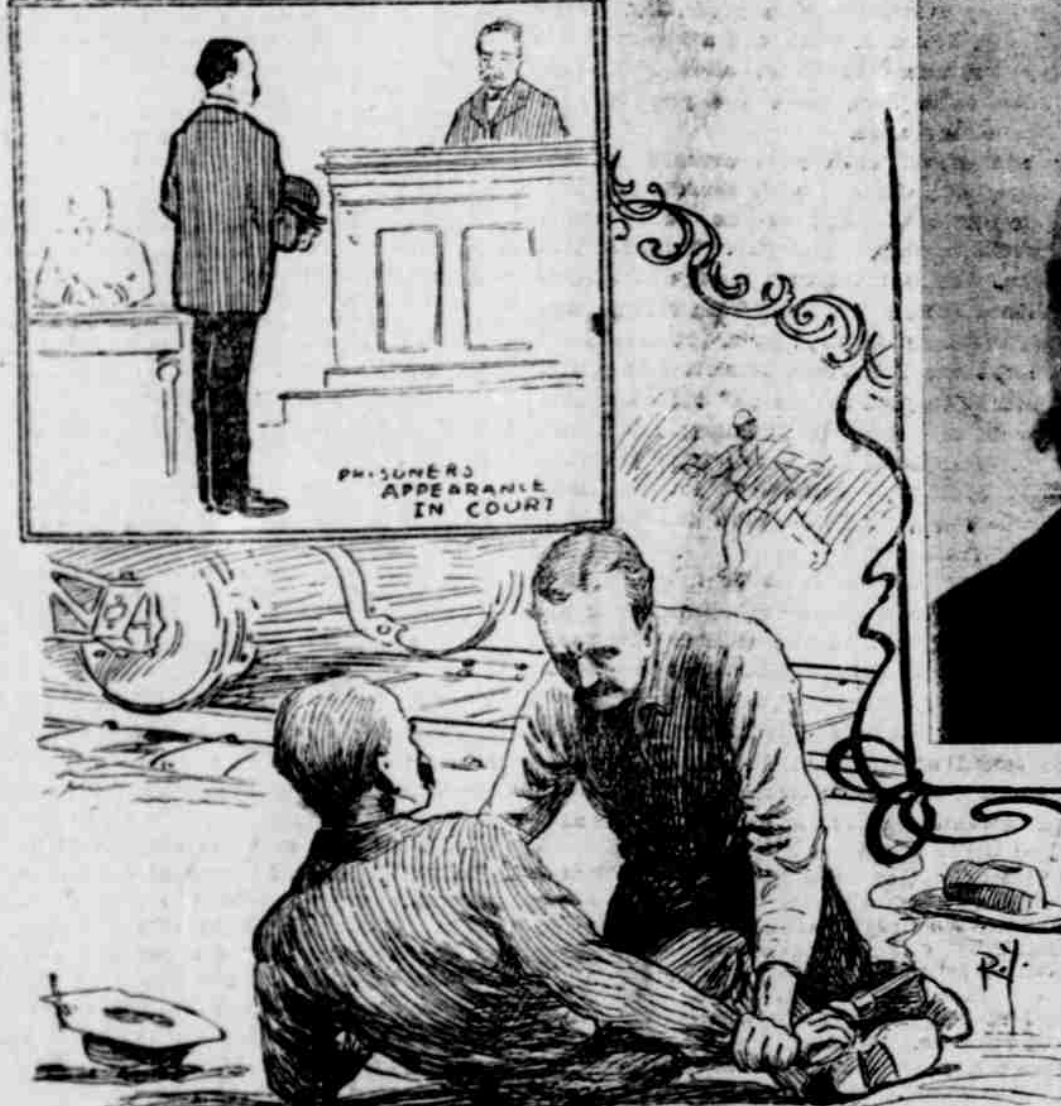
It was also developed that Barney had his revolver in his pocket on Saturday when he was on a spree. Saturday evening after being led from an uptown saloon to the construction car at the depot in which the conductors have their banks and get their meals, Barney is said to have taken the revolver out of his hip pocket and showed it to Fred. Tong and Louis Brown, two fellow employees who cared for Barney to prevent the news of his spree getting to the ears of the superintendent. At that time, after exhibiting it, he said with the air of a braggadochio, "I'll fix him." Brown says that on Wednesday or Thursday Barney had been very pointed in his threats to do harm to Lorbeer, saying that the latter could not "run him," and he would "fix him," and "you see now if I don't."

WHAT HUGHES SAYS.  
Perhaps the most important witness is Walter Hughes, engineer on the Oahu Railway, who was an eye witness of the shooting from beginning to end. He swore positively at the inquest yesterday that when Lorbeer went back toward Barney, after the latter's quarrel with Cabral, the Portuguese fireman, Barney reached toward his hip pocket with his right hand, throwing his coat back in the action. The action, said Mr. Hughes, was a significant one. At the same instant he saw Lorbeer make a jump for Barney with the intention of grasping his arms and preventing the drawing of the revolver. As Lorbeer gripped Barney's shoulders Barney managed to get the revolver into position under Lorbeer's left elbow and he (Hughes) then heard the report of the pistol. The two men away and as they fell toward the ground, the second report was heard, but very muffled. This Mr. Hughes accounted for by the close proximity of the muzzle to the clothing of Lorbeer. When the two men fell, Lorbeer was on top, pinning Barney to the earth and gripping Barney's right wrist tightly. "Then for a doctor," said Lorbeer, "Hughes went to the station and rang for a doctor. He stated emphatically that Lorbeer's action in leaping toward Barney was to catch his arm and prevent the latter from pulling his revolver. The two men were standing during the firing of both shots."

BARNEY IN COURT.  
Barney appeared in Police Court yesterday morning for a preliminary hearing. He passed the night in sleep, and looked fresh and composed when brought before Judge Wilcox. A large crowd had assembled to catch a glimpse of the murderer. He was arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree. After being brought within regulation distance of the Judge's desk, he calmly awaited questioning. He struck an easy attitude and listened attentively while the charge was being read. Judge Wilcox stated that Barney had a right to reserve his plea if he desired until he had an attorney. He was asked whether he had provided himself with counsel, to which he replied in the negative. He asked that he be allowed until this afternoon to confer with a lawyer, and Judge Wilcox granted a continuance in his case until tomorrow morning.

During the remainder of the day Barney mingled freely with the other prisoners in the police station yard and was willing to talk of himself and the affair of Sunday which had culminated in his dreadful position.

BARNEY SAYS SELF-DEFENSE.  
The accused man made further statements yesterday in regard to the tragedy, saying that he shot Lorbeer in self-defense. He says Lorbeer jumped from the rear platform of the car which was to take the railway men to the picnic grounds at Makiki, and approached him saying, "What's the matter with you anyhow?" "I had no sooner replied, 'Nothing,' says Barney, 'than he struck me. He struck me again and I was knocked



down and Lorbeer jumped on top of me. I told him to let me up, and it was then that I pulled my revolver out and shot him."

As to the second shot fired, Barney alleges that it was accidental and not intended at all. He says that he did have trouble with Cabral, the Portuguese fireman, and that was probably the cause of Lorbeer's coming after him and inquiring what was the matter with him (Barney).

When the coroner's jury met at 3 o'clock a large number of witnesses were on hand to testify in the case. They were all railroad men, friends of both men, and most of them eye-witnesses to one struggle which ended in Lorbeer's death.

"The most important testimony outside of that which pointed to Barney as having

KINNEY DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

EDITOR ADVERTISER: The "Honolulu Republican," in last Sunday's issue, in an article upon the bench and bar of Honolulu, makes the following statement: "Every man who knows anything about the courts of Honolulu in the past knows that favoritism has been open and notorious. A favored few could have cases they were interested in tried immediately or postponed at their pleasure, as they would demand."

This constitutes a charge of corruption and corrupt practices against some of our courts and some of the practitioners before them. It is an indictment that reaches the majority of one court as at present constituted, to wit: the Supreme Court, and a number of attorneys still in active practice. The charge has been made wide enough to cover existing conditions and thus to raise issues of vital interest to the public.

Judge Frear has been a member of the Supreme Court for a number of years, including presumably the period when, according to the "Republican," this corruption existed in the "courts of Honolulu," and Judge Perry has just been appointed an associate in the same court, leaving the Circuit Court of this district to accept the appointment. If Judge Perry, while circuit judge, has been guilty of "open and notorious favoritism" so that at the command of a "favored few," he ordered the cases "tried immediately or postponed at the pleasure" of his favorites, these facts, if true, would certainly render him unworthy of the confidence of the public and unfit him now to retain his office. Moreover, if there has been a ring of corrupt attorneys practicing before the courts of Honolulu in the past, the fact that one of these courts alleged to have been under their control has been filled with new appointees does not do away with the serious charge that there is today, according to the "Republican," in this community a ring of attorneys, now holding license to practice law, who have yet the majority of one court (the Supreme Court) under their corrupt control, and who are now trying to break down the standing of the new appointees of the Circuit Court because they cannot be manipulated as their predecessors were.

If these charges had come from some irresponsible source they might possibly be disregarded, but coming as they do from a newspaper in close touch with one of the occupants of the Circuit Court Bench (Judge Humphreys) they cannot be disregarded. I respectfully take the liberty of calling the attention of the Grand Jury to these charges in this open letter, requesting, as a practitioner of 20 years standing before the courts of Honolulu, and with the approval as I have reason to believe of many other attorneys of the local bar, that the charges of the "Republican," certainly in so far as it charges the presence now in this community of corrupt attorneys or corrupt courts, be most searchingly investigated.

W. A. KINNEY.

ing fired the fatal shots, was the testimony of others wherein it was brought out that Barney cherished ill-feeling against his superior for alleged grievance, and that he made boasts and threats in the presence of others that he would "fix" Lorbeer. This testimony, together with that which showed that Barney was carrying a revolver after Lorbeer had discharged him on Saturday evening, adds to his saying when he exhibited it to Tong and Brown that he would "fix" the yardmaster, was strong

"Less than six feet" "Oh, yes; considerably less. If the shots were fired some distance off only specks of powder would be observed around the bullet holes. I could not find the bullet fired lowest into the abdominal cavity. It probably imbedded itself."

"Did Lorbeer make any dying statement?"

"Well, Mr. Dennison wanted to know when he could see Lorbeer. I told him that it was possible that Lorbeer would not come out of the influence of the an-



esthetic, and Dr. Cooper then suggested that we get a dying statement from him before we put him to sleep. He was asked if anybody had seen the shooting. He answered, 'Yes, plenty of them.' He made that answer to me personally. He was perfectly rational and conscious at the time, although suffering much pain. Another thing in connection with the case is, I called Captain Holt's attention to the muzzle of the revolver, which seemed to me to be full of burnt powder."

SUPERINTENDENT DENNISON.  
George P. Dennison, superintendent of the O. R. & L. Co., next testified much on the lines of the interview which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser. He spoke of the good character of the deceased and stated that as far as he knew he was a teetotaler.

"Mr. Lorbeer told me Saturday that Barney was drinking and said he would like to discharge him. He intended to discharge him that evening," said Dennison. "From what Lorbeer had said to me, I knew that Barney had said he intended to 'fix' Lorbeer. The yardmaster was a man of quick temper. He considered matters before acting."

FIREMAN CABRAL TALKS.  
Gabriel Cabral, the Portuguese fireman over whom the quarrel is supposed to have commenced between Lorbeer and Barney, testified that Barney had tried to pick a quarrel with him on Sunday morning at about 8:30, just after Cabral came in from Kahuku. Barney had come to the engine car where he was working and started in abusing him for not "backing down the engine" on a previous occasion when Barney was in charge of the train. Cabral told him to see the engineer.

"He started in to chew the rag and I told him to leave me," said Cabral. "Then Barney said to me, 'You're a cheeky brat, you are; if you talk to me that way I'll smash you some day; I'll get even with you.' Then he went over to the construction car. I then left the engine and as I was going up the track Barney came up right back of me, and says, 'You've got gall,' and struck me on the jaw. That knocked me right down in the middle of the track, and the train was backing down then. I had to get out of the way of two things—the train and Barney's fists. Lorbeer was on the end of the car and he saw Barney standing on the track and he jumps off the platform and goes toward Barney, and just then I heard two shots. I thought they were for me and I skinned out. Afterwards I found out it was Lorbeer that was shot. I think Barney had a little liquor in him just to make him feel happy—you know how a man gets ready to go to a luau. When the car came down the track with Lorbeer on the platform, I sung out, 'Johnny, did you see him strike me?' I intended to have Barney arrested and wanted Lorbeer for a witness, but Barney's here anyway."

ENGINEER HUGHES.  
Walter A. Hughes, the railroad engineer, knew both men. He came in Sunday morning from Kahuku and was just coming out of the roundhouse when he saw the shooting. "I saw Cabral walk up to Lorbeer and say something to him. Barney was standing on one of the rails. Lorbeer looked at Barney and then stepped off the car and went towards Barney. He pushed him off the track out of the way of the train. I was too far off to hear what was said. Immediately Barney stepped back and reached back toward his hip pocket, and as he did so Lorbeer jumped for him with both hands outstretched. Barney, however, brought his right hand under Lorbeer's left elbow and fired his revolver. Lorbeer stood for an instant and then jumped for Barney again, grabbing him by the neck and face. As they were both falling, Barney fired the second shot. It was muffled. When the shots were fired both men were standing on their feet. Barney was not lying on the ground when either shot was fired. Lorbeer pinned Barney down with his knees and held Barney's right wrist. I ran over toward them, and Lorbeer turned his head toward me and said, 'Run for a doctor!' I told Perry to run down to Lorbeer and sent an order for Dr. Cooper. I am not mistaken when I say I saw both men falling after the second shot was fired. Just as the first shot was fired Lorbeer got hold of Barney's shoulders, but that left Barney's hands free. It is my impression that when Lorbeer saw Barney's action he jumped for him to prevent the gun from being pulled."

DR. STUBBS IS HONORED

Dinner at Home of F. A. Schaefer.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Listens to the Learned Scientist.

"Rosebank," the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Nuuanu avenue, was ablaze with lights last evening, the occasion being a complimentary dinner in honor of Dr. William C. Stubbs, Special Agent of the United States Agricultural Department. The dinner was given by Mr. Schaefer on behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The guests assembled at 7 o'clock. The dinner was an elaborate one. The table was decorated with cut flowers. The members of the Planters' Association and others interested in the agricultural development of the Islands predominated.

F. A. Schaefer, the host, after dinner, greeted Dr. Stubbs as follows:

"On behalf of the trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, I beg to tender to our esteemed and distinguished guest, Dr. Stubbs, a hearty welcome in our midst. We deem it a great privilege to have the Doctor with us, as from personal intercourse we have learned to value his vast scientific experience and attainments not alone, but to esteem him as a man of high culture and excellent qualities."

"As trustees representing the sugar planters' interests of the Hawaiian Islands, we are indebted to Dr. Stubbs in the past and in the present for the kind interest he has shown, even at his own discomfort, when called upon to select a scientific and practical man for the responsible position of director of the Planters' Laboratory and Experiment Station. Thus we have to thank Dr. Stubbs, next to Dr. Maxwell himself, for the valuable services rendered to the sugar planters of these Islands by Dr. Maxwell, and again at the latter's resignation to fill a more responsible position in Queensland, for his consenting to part with his trusted right-hand man, Mr. Blouin, in order to secure the most reliable and capable man to fill the position left vacant by Dr. Maxwell's departure."

"I deem it a pleasant duty to speak of all this in due appreciation of Dr. Stubbs' characteristic self-sacrificing endeavors to further agricultural pursuits on scientific principles and on broad lines, and also in appreciation of his devotion to the well-being of those working under him, as regards their advancement in life, if worthy of promotion."

"There are others who can, better than myself, by word of mouth do justice to Dr. Stubbs' knowledge of agriculture in all its branches and of the manifold industries depending thereon. But I may be permitted to say, speaking for myself, that I have been deeply impressed with Dr. Stubbs' vast extent of information, and these who have listened to him will no doubt fully endorse this personal sentiment."

"It takes great pleasure in proposing the health of our esteemed guest, Dr. Stubbs, wishing him God-speed on land or sea and a long life of continued usefulness in the promotion of good to his fellow-man, and of health and happiness to himself wherever he may be."

Dr. Stubbs as the guest of honor read an address to the guests upon cane growing and experimental work. It was listened to with attention and is a valuable treatise upon the subject. The paper in full, reads as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to be with you this evening, and I sincerely thank you for this tangible evidence of your appreciation and esteem. My stay in your midst has been a continuous song of delight; indeed I have been the recipient of every courtesy that even most exalted worth could expect, or titled dignity desire. Superior even to this loveliness of your tropical verdure has been the generous hospitality of your noble people.

As a Louisianan, a dweller beside the waters of the Mexican Gulf, a representative of Southern cane planters, I come to you bearing the cordial greetings and generous sympathies of men engaged in a common industry, speaking a common language, awaiting a common destiny. For we too are engaged in cane culture, and while our soils are fertile, our labor rather abundant, our machinery on the whole excellent, our climate is only subtropical, and blizzards from the northwest force guilford every winter our genial climate, chilling and withering our cane and forcing us to annual harvests. We therefore grow two crops to your one, but your one crop greatly exceeds in yield.

LOUISIANA LEADS.  
Twenty years ago the rapidly expanding beet sugar industry threatened the very extinction of the tropical sugar cane. Developed and sustained by the best scientific talent of Germany and France, the beet sugar industry grew into enormous proportions and lowered the price of sugar to such a degree as to seriously paralyze and practically destroy many sugar cane plantations throughout the world. The latter industry was content with the primitive methods of cultivation and manufacture, relying solely upon tropical fertility to overcome human ignorance and careless work. But an awakening took place. It was decided that science, which had done so much for the beet industry, should also assist sugar cane. It was